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CONTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT OF PARBHANI DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT:

India is a country which is based on an Agrarian economy. The Indian economy is depending on the agricultural sector. India is the nation of country people, because most of the population lives in rural India, and also the most important source of their income is based on Agricultural sector. It is the basic source of livelihood of the majority population in India. In India, peoples do not consider the agriculture as their business but they consider it as a culture and tradition to their agriculture. In India, only 2.4% of land resources are utilized for the bread and butter of two-third (2/3) of total Indian population.



KEYWORDS: Agrarian economy , Agricultural sector.

INTRODUCTION :-

Agricultural is the culture of India since time immemorial. Even today, agriculture is a way of life and the principal source of Indian population. It also fact that farmers and farm workers are the real backbone of our country. Agriculture is mostly dependant on the labour work-force. Now a day's many types of machinery, techniques and tools are used for farm cultivation by various ways i.e. either purchased or hire, but notably that no any machinery, techniques is operate itself, to operate it, there must be a human

power. Human work-force has primary significant due to its moral and physical devotion in sustainable agriculture development. But the picture in Indian agriculture is different, the labourers are generally unskilled, untrained, and unorganized, also an agricultural worker is illiterate and belongs to poor section of the society. Agricultural labourer do not want to work in farm due to many reasons, such as low rate of wages, maximum chances of accidents, lack of compensation etc.

AGRICULTURAL SECTOR IN PARBHANI DISTRICT:

The Parbhani District has very fertile land because of the district

is in the middle of 5 rivers i.e. 'Purna, Godavari, Kayadhu, Dudhna, and Painganga. Hence, the quality of land is much better than corresponding districts in Maharashtra. The environment of district is suitable for "Jawar" hence Parbhani district is called as Godown of Jawar. The soil of district is black substantial, it is like regular soil. It has iron, calcium, in great deal as well as the quantity of humus and nitrogen is rather lesser. The district makes water conservation by wells and lakes. In the district 'Cotton' 'Tur' 'Mug' 'Soyabin' 'Udid' etc. crops are taken in Kharip Season and the 'Wheat' 'Harbhara' & 'Jawar' are taken in Rabbi season. In Parbhani, the

Agriculture University has established in the year 1972, with the object of agricultural development. The University is trying to develop Agricultural sector. It encourages and guides the farmers' in a District.

Agricultural sector is a culture and the tradition of human life in the district, because farming is one of the basic sources of majority population. All the above information about Parbhani District's agriculture will surely makes the better image in the mind and it will also create "Feel Good Factor" but the picture of Agricultural sector in Parbhani District is different. It faces numerous obstacles in Agricultural sector; in spite that district has optimum facilities. With the keen observation by the researcher, some facts arise that are responsible behind obstacles in Agricultural sector, these are as follows:

- 1) Lack of co-ordination and inconsistency between farmers and concerning officers.
- 2) Improper credit supply to Agricultural sector.
- 3) Lack of water conservation facility, it resulted in seasonality in Agricultural sector.
- 4) Electricity load-shedding.
- 5) Absence of Agricultural labour management.

Agricultural sector is generally called the backbone of economy. It is completely dependent on human work-force for productivity. Without human being, output cannot be taken from Agricultural sector. Hence, it could be concluded that, the farm labourers are the real promoters of Indian economy and also they are bread and butter of Indian. Agricultural labourers have much significant in their sector. While taking production from each & every sector, there must be 4 M's viz. Machinery, Material, Money and Men are essential. Out of these the "Men" factor plays a vital role in production, because other 3 M's cannot be creative without human factors (Men). But in farm cultivation the Agricultural labourers are consider as negligible factor. It is the basic mistake, that Agricultural labour is largely insulted in Agricultural production process. Unless and until, the Agricultural labour is not measure as Agricultural HR, the Agricultural development is not possible. They must also treat as Industrial Human Resources.

MEANING AND DEFINITION OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR:

Agricultural Labour Enquiry Committee defined agricultural labour as a person who works more than half of the total number of days, worked as an agricultural labour. An agricultural labour may be the small or marginal farmer or an artisan, but when a person derives his main earning by doing some agricultural work on others farm is called an agricultural labour.

The First Agricultural Labour Enquiry Committee (ALEC) in 1950-51 defined this as "Those people who are engaged in raising crops on payment of wages." The basis of this definition was thus the quantum of hired employment during the period of any year. Accordingly, the Committee laid down that those people should be regarded as agricultural workers who worked for 50% or more days on payment of wages. The committee also defined the agricultural labour household. If the head of household or 50% or more than it the earners report agricultural labour as their main occupation, that family should be classified as an agricultural labour household.

The Second Agricultural Labour Enquiry Committee (1956-57) adopted income as a criterion for demarcating agricultural labour families. As person was deemed to be an agricultural labourer and family agricultural house hold if his or her or families major source of income during the previous year was from agricultural wage. The changeover, from "work" to "income" seemed more scientific. However, even this was not without flaws.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

1. To study the utilization of Agriculture Labourer
2. To study about the contribution of agricultural labourer in rural agriculture development.

HYPOTHESIS:

1. An agricultural labourer are major contributor in rural development.
2. Low living standard of agricultural labourer.
3. There is a lack of proper Labour Management.

Utilization of Agricultural Labourer in Agricultural Sector:

As we know that agricultural Labourer and Cultivators in agricultural are the significant factor in the process of production in agricultural sector. India is villagers' country. In Parbhani District near about 80 % of total population engaged in cropping. Farmers in a district have marginal land-holders, therefore, major portion employed in farm. Farming is a culture and tradition for farmers in a district. The industrial sector is equal to none in a district; hence, dependency of major portion is on agriculture. Maximum HR in a district are utilize for farming. By observation, it is predicted that, the Agricultural labourers are utilize in farm under poor condition; they do not posses safety while working. They do not use security tools; hence there are lot of chances of accidents and injury. The compensation is also not provided against accidents or injury to farm workers.

There is many acts' regarding labourer for all types of labour viz. Agricultural Labourer, Industrial Labourer or any other Labourer who work in any sector for a consideration. These acts are applied to all types of labourer, but due to illiteracy among Agricultural labourer, they do not get benefit under any of the related act. Therefore, the agricultural labourers are not satisfied with their work. The satisfaction is closely related to morality. High satisfaction creates high morality and vice-versa. Generally, it is seen that, the person with high morality belongs to higher efficiency. The agricultural labourers are belongs to low morality, so that their efficiency is low. It will result in lower productivity. Therefore, the agricultural labourer must be provided with training, safety, security and education about farm work. Ultimately, it may opine that, only proper Human Resource Management in Agriculture sector can achieve the apex development.

METHODOLOGY:

The researcher has collected data by the way of primary and secondary source of data collection for the present study.

1) Primary Data Collection.

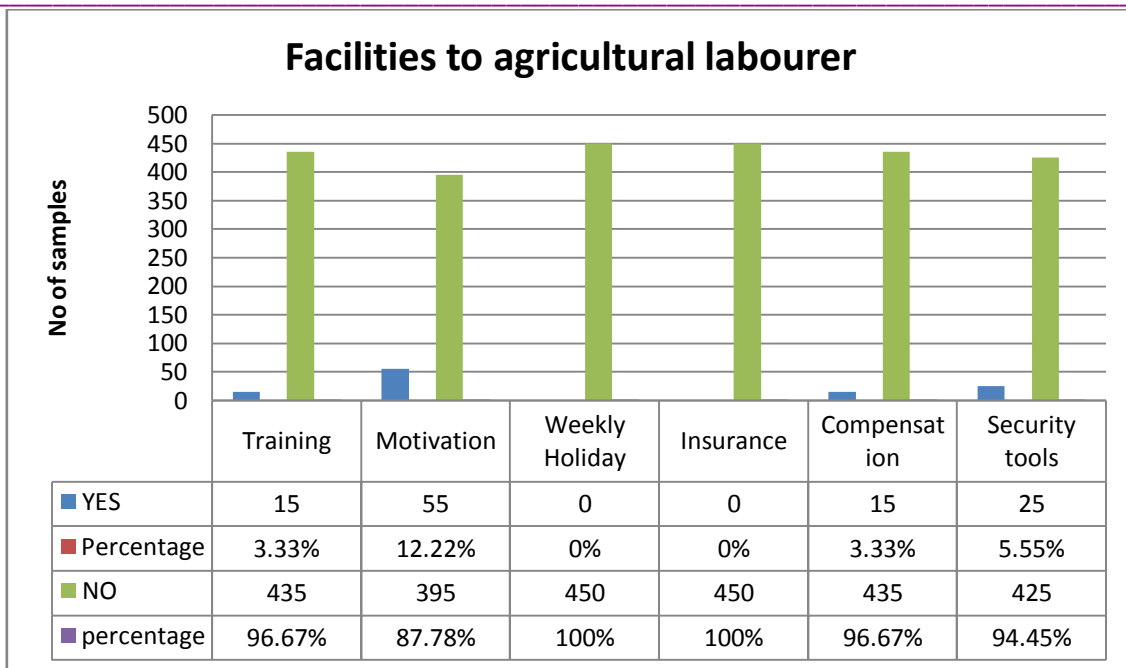
The primary data is collected through observation, discussion with farmers and farm workers, and interview schedule. Questionnaire is not used due to maximum illiteracy among labourers. Instead of it interview schedule have been used.

2) Secondary data collection.

To collect some important information, the sources like, various cited Books, Journals, Annual Reports on Agricultural labourer, News-papers, Internet, Proceedings of the conference / seminars etc. are used The researcher also referred subject related published and unpublished data.

Analysis of Agricultural Labourer in a district.

In Parbhani District Agricultural Labourers are not provided with motivation, Training, Compensation, Safety, Security, and proper wages. They are not treated as human resources. Hence, the agricultural sector is still developing in a district. The facts regarding the above facilities is disclose here with the help of table. The 450 respondents have express their views in YES or NO.



{Source Interview Schedule}

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS:

In India, current agricultural practices are neither economically nor environmentally sustainable and India’s yield also very low in many agricultural commodities. Slow agricultural growth is a concern for policymaker as some two-third of India’s population depends on rural employment for a living. India is lacking of many facilities in agricultural sector.

Agricultural Labourers

There is limited hard data to quantify the extent and location of labour and skills shortages in agriculture. This is making it very difficult for government and related institutions to evaluate the future labour and skills needs of agriculture.

Employment

Employment opportunities for local people have not been created at the same pace. A large proportion of the population still derives their livelihoods from agriculture and allied activities, which is responsible for their poverty and deprivation. One of the reason behind limited jobs for rural population in agricultural is the lack of required trained and skilled manpower in the district.

Living Standard

Agriculture ranks among the most hazardous industries. Farmers are at high risk for fatal and nonfatal injuries, work-related lung diseases, noise-induced hearing loss, skin diseases, and certain cancers associated with chemical use and prolonged sun exposure. [2] One of the difficulties in dealing with agriculture sector t is a very complex and diverse in character. It involves a number of specific situations which vary from season to season.

Health and Safety:

“Safety and health at work is a basic human right. The final message is loud and clear: Even in a changing world, we tolerate NO COMPROMISE on the right to safe and healthy work.” -ILO Safe Work

Human Resources are utilizing in farm under poor condition; they do not possess safety while working. They do not use security tools; hence there are lot of chances of accidents and injury. The compensation is also not provided against accidents or injury to farm workers.

Labour Shortage

Agricultural labourer do not want to work in farm due to many reasons, such as low rate of wages, maximum chances of accidents, lack of compensation etc. Hence, there is a problem of labour shortage.

SUGGESTIONS:

1. Good Agricultural Labour management
2. Government should make transparent legislative measurement regarding living standard of Agricultural Labourer.
3. Agricultural labourer must be provided by proper motivation, incentives, securities etc.
4. There should be training camp at a village level for agricultural labourer, arranged by 'Gram-Panchayat.'
5. Formulation and Implementation of health and safety policies in Agriculture in a parbhani district.
6. Workers in agriculture should be educated /trained on agricultural hazards a means of prevention.
7. Respectful treatment

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